REGISTERED No. 1 of 1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,754.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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lins but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd March and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ARABIA, 1 080 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander W. W. Allan, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cowrae, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where sufficient Cargo offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B. No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s "VINGORLA," 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Grat, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	28	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	34	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Domaco, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 350.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th March.
— PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	459	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3090	500	N W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3073	500	N. St wart	7th May.
— THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others, Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.
BANGALORE	2091	500 Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
TANJORE	2253	450 Capt J. Orman 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350 Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th February 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 6-30 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill the valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., belonging to J. E. Bodger, Esq., consisting of beangamvilliers, bignonias, passion flowers in great variety, standard and other roses from Bangalore, auricarias, ferns, orchids, and a valuable collection of cali-diums and begonias.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a handsome English-built 4-wheeled close-cart, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 8th March, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Major Stockley, R.A.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. Cleveland, to sell by Public Auction, at his house, Breach Candy, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 7 A.M., a valuable collection of plants.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale, from 6 to 8 A.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, porcelain ware, plants, &c. (horses, carriages and piano, if not disposed of by private sale) at Anstey Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. E. Bodger, Esq.

Date will be fixed hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelain wares, Smith and Nicholson's travelling Queen's ware and plate chests, Copland's dinner service, Kerr Binn and Co.'s dessert service, 4 and 12 light chandeliers, oil paintings, table ornaments, flower vases, musical boxes, hand organs, clocks, an English-built sociable iron grey Pegu pony, &c., at the Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY next the 3rd March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., on the 2nd Floor of the Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprises rich dismond cut and engraved glassware, Smith and Nicholson's travelling Queen's ware chest containing dinner, dessert and breakfast service, Copland's dinner service, Kerr Binns and Co.'s dessert service, Smith and Nicholson's best plate chest, best plated vegetable dishes, pickle and liquor frames, waiters, ice pitcher and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of dining and camp tables, sound, pier, card and writing tables, lady's work table, conversation and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy-arm and without arm chairs, iron teapoys, tables and hat-stands, chiffoniers English mahogany, pier and writing tables, 4 and 12 light glass stem chandeliers, wall brackets, hanging stand lights, flower vases, figures, table ornaments, musical boxes, hand organs, clocks, candlesticks, vase lamps, Russian leather writing desks, carcels, oil paintings, pier and cheval glasses, bedsteads, Encl sh-made wendoble, screens, bababoots, iron flower stands and garden benches, bath and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light English built sociable with German shutters with a strong iron grey Pegu pony and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Doongry Cooly Street.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-eight square yards, with the dwelling house standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, lately occupied by Ramchordass Canjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 209 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1233, bounded on the east by Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street, on the west by Shamjee Hussejee Street, and on the north by a halalore's passage and the house of Lalbai, widow of Ludha Liladhur, and on the south by a halalore's passage used in common by the tenants and occupiers of Ramchordass Canjee's house and the occupiers of a house belonging to one Tejpall Khatao.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bengalpoora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., on the premises, in pursuance of the power given in the Instrument of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of June 1865, and executed by Assaria Poonsey.

All that piece of ground, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Comercarry Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the house of Chaturbhooj Assaria, on the south by the house of Esmail Baylay Mussulman, on the east by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Bengalpoora or Comercarry Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 94 and 1 95, and is assessed under No. 97.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, CLOAKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WORK BOXES, JEWELLERY, &c.

To be sold by Public (Auction by order of the Administrator General by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on the 1st floor, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th days of March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., the stock in trade of the late Kotoomull Dhoolamull, consisting of—

Scinde, Delhi and Cashmere worked shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, Surat and Bombay made sandalwood, ebony-wood and ivory work boxes, writing desks, card cases and baskets, gold and silver jewellery, &c. &c.

Catalogues with full particulars shall be printed, and the goods shall be on view some days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOGS FOR SALE—Bull Mastiff, Ball Dogs, Fox Terriers, Retrievers, Pointer, Scottish Sheep Dogs, Dorkin Fowls and Bantams. Very fine English Pigs for Breeding purposes. Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel, Esplanade.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA.

THE Steam Launch ROSE will leave Mody Bay at 1-30 P.M. THIS DAY. For particulars apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel, Esplanade.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Alston Place, Byculla.

FOR SALE, PONY, SADDLE and BRIDLE. Apply to "P. T.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN ENGLISH MAID who came out with a Lady and two children a year ago would be glad to RETURN HOME with a Lady or in charge of children. Address Mrs. PINHEY, Altamont, Bombay.

WANTED RUPEES TWO THOUSAND, re-payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 100. Good personal security of TWO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS. Interest FIFTEEN CENT. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at this Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 28TH FEB.

GREAT SUCCESS!

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

On which occasion will be produced
W. V. WALLACE'S CHARMING OPERA
MARITANA,
IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

KING OF SPAIN	Mr. J. Batson.
DON JOSE	„ A. Plumpton.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN	„ H. Vernon.
MARQUIS	„ G. Fendon.
CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD	„ J. Rollings.
ALCADE	„ G. Retzil.
MARCHIONESS	„ G. Marshall.
LAZARILLO	Mrs. H. Vernon.
MARITANA	Miss ELCIA MAY.

SOLDIERS, Etc. Etc.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM:—
ALBION ..... Sir Julius Benedict.
And between the Second and Third Acts
TRAVIATA ..... Ascher.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co, where plan may be seen and seats secured.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 1st March 1877, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. MACEDONIA.

PASSENGERS per above steamer are requested to be on board not later than NOON TO-DAY, as the steamer will sail at 1 o'clock punctually.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 10 o'clock in the morning for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ROYAL SOVEREIGN, W. M. Seekins, Master, from CALCUTTA, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. R. GORDON, late Assistant Commissioner Currency Department, is APPOINTED AGENT of this Company at Bombay from the 1st March.

By Order,
D. LANCASTER,
Secretary.

Meerut, 24th February 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ROAD and FERRY TOLLS and the ABKAREE FARMS in the RUTNAGIRI TALUKA for the next year will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March 1877, at 11 A.M., before me at Rutnagiri, the Final Bids being, however, subject to the sanction of the Collector.

RANGRAO BHIMAJEE,
Huzoor Deputy Collector of Rutnagiri.

Rutnagirf, 22nd February 1877.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of the ABKAREE and FERRY FARMS for the SANGAMESHWAR TALUKA of the RUTNAGIRI COLLECTORATE will be held before the Under-signed at his Office at Sangameshwar on the 20th of March 1877 at 11 A.M.

J. H. TODD,
Acting 2nd Assistant Collector, Rutnagiri.

Camp, Chiplun, 24th February 1877.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION of FERRY FARMS and the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS and REMOVING SAND, EARTH and STONE from the foreshore of the Collectorate for the 12 months commencing April 1st 1877, will be held before the Huzoor Deputy Collector of Colaba, at Alibag, on MONDAY, the 19th March 1877, and the following days.

G W ELLIOT,
President, District Local Funds Committee, Colaba.
Colaba, L. F. President's Office, Camp, Alibag, 21st Feb. 1877.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (50) FIFTY per share has been DECLARED PAYABLE for the six months ending 31st December 1876, on application, on and after the 15th day of March 1877, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to the Registered Shareholders, on that day at the Registered Office, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE.
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 26th February 1877.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 15th day of March 1877 (both days inclusive).

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION and the GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE at BYCULLA, for the Official year commencing 1st April 1877 and ending 31st March 1878.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Rice, Bajree, Dall, Wheat, Bread (Fine and Brown,) Beef, Mutton, Sugar, Vegetables of sorts, Ghee, Oil, Firewood and many other Articles, as required during the above period. Full particulars as to probable quantities required and Terms of Contract can be ascertained on application at the Jail Office and Tenders will be received up to 10 o'clock Noon on the 10th of March 1877. A Deposit of Rs. 50 to accompany each tender

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent House of Correction and Governor Government Workhouse,

Jail Office, Byculla, 26th February 1877.

PIPES! PIPES!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF BEST MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

No.			Rs.	a.
1	STRAIGHT BILLIARD pattern	4 inch...	5	0
2	ditto	ditto 4½ „ ...	8	0
3	ditto	ditto 5½ „ ...	12	8
4	ditto	ditto 6½ „ ...	15	0
5	ditto	ditto 6½ „ ...	18	8
6	BENT BILLIARD pattern, curved stem and mouth-piece	4½ „ ...	10	0
7	ditto	ditto 5 „ ...	10	0
8	ditto	ditto 5½ „ ...	12	0
9	ditto	ditto 6 „ ...	14	0
10	STRAIGHT THIN STEM	6 „ ...	10	0
11	CURVED, FLAT STEM AND LONG Bowl	„ ...	10	0
12	STRAIGHT STEM, long mouth-piece	5½ „ ...	13	8
13	ditto	ditto larger bowl 5½ „ ...	15	0
14	STRAIGHT THIN STEM, upright bowl	5½ „ ...	9	0
15	ditto	Stonter 5½ „ ...	9	0
16	CARVED BOWL, lady's head with hat, elaborately carved, with straight stem	...	20	0
17	ditto	Turk's head with fez cap, handsomely carved, with bent stem ...	15	0
18	ditto	EAGLE'S CLAW, finely carved, with bent stem ...	18	0
19	ditto	HEAD OF "NERO", splendidly carved, with bent stem ...	30	0
20	ditto	HEAD OF MOGUL, beautifully carved, with bent stem ...	33	0
21	ABYSSINIAN BOWL, long-deep, pointed bowl, with curved stem	4½ „ ...	10	0
22	ditto	ditto 5½ „ ...	13	0

Each of the above in neat silk velvet lined case.

BEST "BRIAR" PIPES.

G. B. D.'s

Straight Stem, with Ivory mouth-piece, at	Rs.	2	0
ditto with AMBER mouth-pieces:—			
Straight Stem, small size, at ...	Rs. 2 12 and	„ 3	4
ditto larger and stouter, at ...		„ 3	12
Bent Stem ditto ditto ...		„ 4	0

PLAIN BRIARS.

Small, bent Stems, with bone mouth-piece, at...	Rs.	0	12
Small, Straight, with Amber mouth-piece ...		„ 1	4
Stout, unpolished, ditto ditto larger...		„ 1	8
Square stem, plain or twisted ...		„ 1	12
Thick, solid, carved bowl and straight stems...		„ 3	4
Fancy bowls, carved heads, at Rs. 2-4 and ...		„ 4	8

CIGAR HOLDERS.

Meerschaum and Amber, plain Rs. 3-0, carved... Rs. 4 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Re. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6	4	6	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. .....per doz.	6	4	6	12	} *Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. .....per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by Moline and ompany.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts. .....per doz.	6	8	7	0	} *Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

SHIRTS FOR THE EAST.

THE comfort of a good Fitting Shirt in a climate like that of India needs no comment. ASQUITH & Co., from their long experience have brought the Fit of this important Garment to perfection, and respectfully solicit a Trial, feeling sure that perfect satisfaction and a continuation of favours will be the result.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Fine Longcloth, with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, Six for...	22	8	Plain or Striped Spun Silk, each	11	0
Super Longcloth, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for...	28	0	Best Wove Flannel, Warranted Shrunk, Six for...	34	0
Best Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for....	31	0	Best Silk and Wool—Warranted Shrunk, Six for...	52	0
AN EXTRA CHARGE OF Rs. 3 PER ½ DOZ. WHEN MADE WITH COLLARS ATTACHED.			Striped Cambric Shirts—Collars attached—very Strong and Durable, Six for ...	22	8
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture, Six for....	36	0	French Printed Cambric, warranted Fast Colours, Six for.	33	0

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing			Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6	8
St. James—New Shape.	Rs.	a.	The West-End.... } Made with neat Cambric Tie attached	7	0
Pall Pall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up)	6	8	The Dux ..... } ed for wear with Wool Shirts....	12	0
The Dux, Harford (stand-up, Turned Corner)	6	8	Best Linen Cuffs (False)		
The Military Special Mess Collar	6	8			

Dressing Gowns and Jackets made to Order.

Two Hundred Dozens perfect fitting Shirts always on hand, for immediate use.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue Posted on Application.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and is open to the sea-breeze on every side.

Passengers by the G. I. P. Railway should book to Boree Bunder Terminus, and those by the B. B. and C. I. to Church Gate Street Station.

Within walking distance of all Government and Steamer Offices.

REVISED TARIFF.

Position of Rooms.	One Person, Daily.	Two Persons in one Room, Daily.	One Person, Monthly.	Two Persons Monthly in one Room.
Fourth Floor	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 110	Rs. 220
Third Floor	„ 5	„ 9	„ 140	„ 260
Second Floor	„ 6	„ 10	„ 170	„ 290
First Floor	„ 7	„ 12	„ 200	„ 350

These Terms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LARGE PARTY OR A TERM.

The Divisions between the Rooms have been closed up.

Esplanade, Bombay, January 1, 1877

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 27TH FEBRUARY.

Business here has been closed to day for the Holi holidays, but the Home telegrams are sufficiently important to call for notice.

Yesterday's messages from Constantinople, announcing the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Servia, may not be the end of the Eastern Question, but it certainly renders a rupture between Russia and Turkey less probable, and anything tending to that end is very significant in the present state of business. The advance in Consols to 96½, which seemed doubtful yesterday is confirmed to-day, showing a decidedly hopeful feeling on the London Stock Exchange. French Rentes have receded from 106½ to 106, but the quotation is already so high that a slight decline of this character need not be adversely interpreted.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without alteration of any kind, and Bar Silver is still quoted at 56d. per oz.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed steady, sales 14,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged throughout, and the same may be said of arrival rates. So far as can be gathered from Reuter, Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, March-April shipment, Canal being quoted at 5¾d., and with the Good Clause, February-March shipment, at 5 11-16d, prices which show a loss of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy on Bombay prices irrespective of commission. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull, and it is worthy of notice also that, notwithstanding moderate receipts at the ports, New York prices yesterday were again ⅛ cent per lb. lower all round, ready Mid. Uplands being now 12⅞ and 12 9 16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the American ports to-date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts....	17,000	19,000	25,000	17,000
Three days' do. ...	29,000	39,000	37,000	28,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,523,000	...	3,429,000	2,931,000

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

There has been no material change in the position of the money market this week, but it is certainly not easier than last week. A considerable demand for money has existed, making the bazar a trifle stiffer, whilst there is no alteration at the Bank, whose terms, however, are still a good deal above those prevailing in the open market. The demand for coin to send to Burmah has been very great and a large sum has been sent to Madras also. There are symptoms of revival in the rice trade to Madras, where the block is being rapidly relieved; and there is no doubt that large quantities of food will still be required before the famine is over. Government expenditure must be progressing on a large scale, and it is morally certain that the forthcoming Budget, expected early in March will contain provision for a considerable loan. Government, however, is working out the present year's financing as if no such contingency were ahead, the India Office selling Council drafts to the full extent at whatever rates are offered, although a stop was put upon them when the price was three or four per cent. higher than it is now. It is possible that the position of the silver market may have something to do with this. The price in London has fallen to 56d. per oz.; but, as all through the violent fluctuation of last year nobody seems to have information as to the real position of the metal, or as to the chances of large amounts being likely to come on the market for sale. Yesterday's 17½ lakhs of Council Bills were sold at 1-9½ per rupee, just about the cost of laying down silver at the present quotation.

The demand on the Bank of Bengal has been very heavy, and to-day's statement quite explains the rate being maintained at the present level. The changes for the week have been as under :—

	Lakhs.
Private deposits decreased	1¼
Bills discounted increased.....	16½
	30½
Loans and credits decreased.....	4¾
Increase in public demand	26¼
Government Balances decreased.....	15¼
	41½ lakhs.

accounted for by a decrease of about 40 lakhs in the cash balances, and of about 1 lakh in the investment account. The proportion of cash to liabilities has declined to 55½ per cent., and the Government balances to 153 lakhs; so, if it were not for the comparative abundance of money in the open market, some fears might have been entertained of an advance in rate. Very likely this abundance will by degrees influence the Bank, and rates will assimilate in the two quarters, but the nature of the demand on the Bank now existing, renders the process slower than usual.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has broken down considerably, notwithstanding the many local influences telling in an opposite direction. There has, however, been rather strong competition for mercantile paper, which is not very plentiful at present, and it is difficult to say whether the decline in silver is the cause or effect of the drop in exchange here. On the whole, the weakness appears to be working from Europe. Bank Bills opened at 1-10 3-16, but soon went down to 1-10, at which there was an appearance of steadiness, until private paper began to be enquired for at about the same rate; since then business has been done at 1-9 13/16 to 1-9½, the rate recovering finally to 1-9 11/16 with a fair prospect of 1-9½, should sufficient demand set in. Demand and telegraphic remittance has drooped from 1-9½ to 1-9⅝, but is also now a little better again. Credits are still very little in the market, and document bills are in very moderate supply; the range of sale has been from 1-10⅛ to 1-10 ready, but for some time ahead 1-9 15/16 has been accepted by buyers. Quotations look rather firm this afternoon, and stand as under :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....	1s. 9⅜ to 7-16d.
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 7 16d. to ½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 9 9-16d.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight.....	1s. 9⅝d. nominal.
Document Bills do.	1s. 10d.

Francs.—The closing quotations are f. 2-30 to 30½ three months' sight, and f. 2-32 six months' sight document bills.

Bombay.—Demand Bank Bills quote at about 2 to 4 annas discount, and sixty days' sight at 1-4-0 discount; but sellers are scarce.

Madras.—Rates are just the turn easier for sellers, but thirty days' private paper cannot be sold better than 1 per cent. discount.

China.—Rates for the direct steamers closed at 223½, since when there has been nothing doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There is now considerable activity in the market and a good amount of business is doing, prices still having a favourable tendency the buying being mostly of a strong and investing character and nearly every description of stock participating in the demand.

Government Securities have been very flat, and after a temporary recovery remain so. Four per cents. opened at 99, drooped gradually to 98-4, again advanced to 98-12, and have again been sold at 98-8. Five-and-a half per cents. have varied between 101-10 and 101-14, until to-day, when 101-10 was taken. Rates close with flatness as under :—

4	per cents.	.. ...	98¼ to ⅜
5½	,,	.. ...	101⅝

East India Railway stock has been dealt in at 280 to 278, and Sind Punjab at 250.

Bank Shares are in very good demand, and prices again higher. Bonds are sought for and difficult to get, though the price has advanced from 675 to 685 Nationals are steady, with business reported at 110 and 111.

Tea Shares continue to be favourably influenced by prospects of good closing dividends for the last season and of good appearances for the new crop. Singelis have been the leading stock, the price rising from 103 to 109 under influence of a good demand. A considerable business has been done and all the following transactions show an advance in price :—Gowhatty 87, Majagram 131 to 133, Chandypore 700 to 708, now asked for at 715, Holta 95 to 97, Tukvar 134 and 135, Debing 68 and 69, Soom 97 and 97½. Sales have also been made of Amicable at 162, Durrung 78 and 77, Jokai 141, Central Cachar 170, Kunchunpore 91, Moncherra 78, Hoolungoorie 103 and 102, the tone of nearly all being steady.

Spinning Mill Shares are again in better request, and prices advancing for nearly all the concerns. Budge Budge are wanted, and business has been done at from 80 to 82; Howrahs also, which have gone at from 85 to 87, whilst Seebpores have come into more prominent notice, and have been taken at from 63 to 67. Barnagores have brought the previous price of 75, and Calcutta Jute 80. Cotton Mills are rather quieter, but are fairly maintained, Goosery are reported done at 240, Bowreah at 95 to 92 and 93, and again up to 95, Dunbar at 80 and 77.

Coal Shares.—Beerbhoom have brought 80.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are in strong request, and the cash price has advanced from 900 to 960. Bengal Iron fell to 75, but are now in demand at 80; business done at both rates. Landing and Shipping have again been sold at 70, and Watson's Press at 65.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. CYDONIA, 1,093 tons, Captain R. H. Brooke, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER INDIA left Suez direct for Bombay on Saturday night the 24th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BURMAH, 1,050 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Tuticorin, with a cargo of rice.

THE S. S. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and some deck passengers

THE SHIP STONEWAY, 1,499 tons, Captain R. Storm, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (October 25th), with a cargo of 1,985 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE SHIP ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 1,388 tons, Captain W. M. Selkirk, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta, January 7th, with a cargo of 15,598 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Welch and two children, Mr. W. Searle, Major and Mrs. P. Warlow and two children, and fifty deck passengers. She will sail to-day from Calcutta in ballast.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Australia, Captain Bizzoni, sailing on the 1st March at 10 A.M. to Genoa and Marseilles:—For Genoa—Mr. T. Marden, Mrs. Marden, and one infant, Rev. R. R. Meadows, Mrs. Meadows, Master Sydney Meadows, Mr. L. B. B. King, Marquis G. de Breganze, Count Viola, Miss Ashley, Sir Stuart Hogg, Mr. J. A. Marcelli, C. S., Dr. Arthur Adey, Major A. A. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and one child, Mr. J. G. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Major S. Penny, Mrs. E. Faunce, one child, one European servant, Mr. J. E. Hartley, Mr. P. B. Morris, Captain J. G. Pollock, Mrs. Pollock, Miss Fasson, Revd. E. Vetromile, D. D., Lieut R. H. H. Sadler. For Naples—Mr. Schmid, Mrs. W. Hands, Serg. Graziani Conte. For Leghorn—Mrs. Stockley, one child, and one infant, Mrs. Maclachlan, two children and one ayah, Mr. Venceuzs Massotti and four companions. For Suez—Revd. A. Crawford, Mr. C. Orenzberg and Mr. T. R. Russel.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Stornoway	Storm	Liverpool, Oct 25.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor.....	Mandvie, Feb 24.
	Royal Sovereign...	Selkirk	Calcutta, Feb 27.
27	Ava (s)	Day	Calcutta, Feb 2.
	H. M. S. Jumna ...	D Arcy	Portsmouth, Jan 26.
	Burmah (s)	Smith.....	Calcutta.
	Ocean (s)	Baker.....	Mandvie, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Vingorla (s).....	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Branksome Hall (s).	Hore	Liverpool.
	Omeda	Eaton	Havre.
	H. M. S. Malabar..	Kelly	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Cydonia, Brooks, to Rangoon.

Steamer Ava, Day, to Calcutta.

The steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
22	Thames (s)	.....	London.
23	Commilla (s)	.....	Bombay.
25	Meinam (s).....	.....	Marseilles.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
23	Figaro (s).....	.....	Akyab.
25	Meinam (s)	.....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S Meinam—From Marseilles for Calcutta—Mrs Joyeux and child, Mr Delauney and three children and Revd Barthet—From Hongkong—Mr de Rase—From Galle—Mr Turin—From Marseilles for Madras—Mrs G de Varieux and Fitzgerald. Revd Gasnier, Revd Lagean,—From Galle—Mr and Mrs Digby, child and servant,—Dr Price and Revd Kleiner—From Pondicherry.—Mr Schot and a friend.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P S Meinam—From Madras to Calcutta.—Mr and Mrs and E J Lecot and servant, Mrs Anderson and eleven natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Strethleven s—170 cwts myrabollams, Nanjee Heerjee; 33 bales wool, Khimchund Chim chuldass; 38 bales cotton, Esmai Abdoolrehman; 165 cwts coir yarn, Currimbhoy Khelsey.

South Tyne—125 bales cotton, Nathoo Bhoorai; 89 bales wool, Hurjewan Vassonjee.

Sicily s—400 cwts coir yarn, Chaturbhoz Singraz.

FOR LONDON.

Bowick s—260 cwts horns, Finlay, Muir and Co; 441 cwts coir fibre, Currumjee Khelsey.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi's—350 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

Venetia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Memfi s—4 boxes silver coins, Hassan Affendi.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Arabia s—57 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—35 cases sharkin-s, an' fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 31 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Salay Mahomed Moosa, 22nd cases, sharkfins and fishmaws, Rowjee Coverjee, 43 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Fakeer; 10 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, and 5 cases feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee; 15 cases sharkfins, Allana Manjee; 47 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, 50 casks sforax liquid, 225 cwts sandalwood, and 6 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co 40 bales twist, Currimjee Romanjee and Co 100 bales cotton, 10 cases sharkfins Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 22 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Rajun Ajoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 25.

Tanner, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Ferozepore.
Corbett, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Barrackpore.

FEBRUARY 26.

Boyd, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Nixon, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Chitterbuck, Capt, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Meiuchlin, Lieut Col, Madras R H A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Davison, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Lahore.

FEBRUARY 27.

Bather, Lieut, Bengal 25th Regt, on leave, to England.
Speare, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Irvine, Major, Bengal Bri Major, on leave, to England.
Young, Lieut, Bengal 30th P N I, on furlough, to England.
Caldecott, Surg, Bengal C I Horse, on leave, to Augur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, February 24.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta for the Indian Law Reports, during the absence on leave of Mr Amir Ali, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon F B Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for four months, from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

The Hon C Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months, with effect from the 5th April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail of himself it.

Mr E J Sinkinson, B C S, Junior Secretary to the Chief Comm of British Burma, to officiate as Inspector General of Prisons, Sanitary Comr and Supt of Vaccination in British Burma, during the absence on leave of Surg Maj W P Kelly, or until further orders.

Mr E Darrington, Asst to the Secy to the Chief Comsr to officiate as Junior Secy.

The furlough granted to Mr A Anderson, Asst Comr, 3rd class, Punjab, commenced on the 27th March last, and expired on the 26 Dec following, instead of 16th April 1876 and 15th J n 1877, respectively, as notified in Home Dept Notification No 809, dated the 8th Dec1 at.

Col H F Waddington, Depy Comsr, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be Depy Comsr 1st class, vice Col J B Dennys, retired.

Lt-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comsr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comsr, 2nd class, vice Col Waddington.

Maj J L Loch, Depy Comsr, 4th class, to be Depy Comsr, 3rd, class, vice Col Playfair.

Mr H J MacGeorge, Asst Comsr, 1st class, to be Depy Comsr 4th class, vice Maj Loch.

Maj T H B Brooke, Cant Mag, 2nd class, to be Asst Comsr, 1st class, vice Mr MacGeorge, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr, 4th class.

Capt W Vertue, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to be Cant Mag, 2nd class, vice Maj Brooke, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr, 4th class.

Mr F Venning, CS, Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to be Asst Comsr, 2nd class, vice Capt Vertue, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr, 4th class.

Capt T W Hogg, Asst Comsr, 4th class, to be Asst Comsr, 3rd class, vice Mr Venning, and to continue to officiate as Cant Mag at Jubbulpore.

The services of the under-mentioned Medl Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras :—Surg-W E Griffiths, G Bomford, A Barclay, M B, Shibram Borah, MB, P de Hagg Haig, and H A C Gray.

The services of Surgn Maj S C Amesbury are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The services of Maj F H Conolly, B SC, Dist Supt of Police, Peshawur, who has resigned his appointment in the Punjab Police, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Under Sec 12 of Act II of 1857, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Residency College at Indore, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st Jan 1877, and up to the standard for the B A Examination.

The under-mentioned Junior Chaplains, to be senior Chaplains with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

The Rev G T Carruthers, Chaplain of Nagpur, 11th Dec 1876.
The Rev A L Mitchell, Chaplain of Fatehgarh, 15th Jan 1877.
The Rev T Stephenson, Chaplain of Allahbad, 12th Dec 1876.
The Rev H J Mathew, Chaplain of Simla, 15th Feb 1877.

The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev Brook Deeds, M A, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 8th inst.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Two years' furlough is granted, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr G Noviell, Ass Secy and Asst Curator of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, from the 1st April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Consequent on the return, from furlough of Lt-Col A D Warrenne, Depy Supt of the 2nd grade, in the Revenue Survey, and the subsequent return to duty of Lt Col John Macdonald, Depy Supt of the 2nd grade, the following Officers of the Revenue Survey reverted to their substantive grades, with effect from the 23rd ultimo :—

Maj Donald Macdonald, from Offg Depy Supt, 2nd Grade, to Depy Supt, 2nd Grade, and Mr James Campbell, from Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to Asst Supt, 1st grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr George Groux as Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

The services of Surgn Maj J Law, Offg Residency Surgn, Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Special Medl Officer in attendance on H H the Nizam.

Capt H L Greenfield, 2nd-in-Comm nd, to officiate as Comdt of the Deolalee Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lt Col Clay, proceeding on furlough.

Capt P W Smith, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Capt Greenfield.

Lt F M Rundall, S C, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Smith.

Mr A L Pirsfit, B S C, at present doing General duty at Fort William, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd class.

Maj A L Pirsfair, Offg Political Agent, 2nd class, is posted to Neemuch as Cant Mag.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Furlough under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, without medical certificate, for thirteen months from 1st March 1877, with subsidiary leave from 18th Feb 877, is granted to Mr H A Mandeu, B C S., Asst Genl. Bengal

Mr Mangles, made over charge of his duties, afternoon, on the 17th Feb 1877.

Mr D M Barbour is appointed to officiate as Asstt Genl, Bengal, during the absence of Mr Mangles on furlough, or until further orders

Mr E J Sinkinson, B C S, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Govt of India in this Dept.

Mr E J Sinkinson received charge of the office of Under Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept from Mr D M Barbour, afternoon, on the 19th Feb 1877.

Mr T W Bliss received charge of the offices of Asstt Genl, Punjab, and Depy Comsr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr L C Probyn, afternoon, on the 10th Feb 1877.

Leave of absence without allowances is granted to Mr G Fitz-Gerald, as Officer of the second class of the Dept, for a period not exceeding two years, with effect from the 18th Jan 1877.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj W E Cates, Bombay Medl Dept, in Medical charge, 19th Regt Bombay N I, to officiate as Examiner of Medl Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Surgn-Maj P S Turnbull, MD, proceeding on furlough.

Lt H F Willoughby R A, Offg Comy of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be an Asst Supt of Factories, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Capt S Murray.

The under-mentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed 25 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj Thomas J mes Watson, 30th Feb 1877.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Charles Henry Ewart, Capt William Ewbank Chambers, Capt Arthur Power Palmer, and Capt Edwin Beddy, 20th Feb 1877.

The undermentioned Officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 19th Jan 1871, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Col George Robert Frederick Bardin, Mad S C, and Lt Col John Towsyth, Mayo Andrew, Bl S C, 2 th Feb 1877.

The service of Col C H Dickens, C S I. R A, are, with references to P W. Dept, Notification No 39, dated the 1st Feb 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 6th Feb 1877.

The services of Lt H D Pocheden, 2nd Batn 60th Rifles, are, with reference to the Notification by the Govt of the N-W Provinces No 121 A, dated the 15th Feb 1877, placed at the disposal of the Hon the Lt Govr of Bl for employment on H H's Personal Staff, with effect from the date on which he quitted his appointment on the Personal Staff of the Lt-Govr, N-W Provinces.

The services of Surgn E Bovill, M B, offg in Medical charge 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Lt-Col H St G Tucker, of Infy, late Offg Can Mr, Ranikhet, are, with reference to the Notification by the Govt of the N-W Provinces No. 1253 A, dated the 15th Feb 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 15th June 1876, in room of Col C M Shakespear, Mad S C, retired :—

Brevet Colonel James Edmund Mayne, Mad S C, late Judge Advocate-General (since retired.)

Dates of Commissions—Cornet, 24th Jan 1839, Lt, 20th Feb 1844 Capt, 1st Nov 1849, Brevet Maj, 6th June 1856, Major, 18th Feb 1861, Bt Lt-Col, 2nd July 1862, Lt-Col, 24th Jan 1865, and Brevet Col, 24th Jan 1870.

Appointments—Qr Mr and Interpreter, 8th Regt L Cav, 1st March 1845; 2d, 8th Regt L Cav 19th July 1849; Depy Asst Gr Mr Genl, Kurnool, 22nd July 1857; Depy Judge Advocate-Genl, 27th Nov 1857; Depy Jdtto, Centre Division, 4th Dec 1857; and Judge Advocate-Genl, 17th March 1873

War Services—Commanded and subsequently a Bde of Cavy in the Turkish Contingent, during the war with Russia, and has received the order of the Medjidie, served as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl in the Kurnool Field Column, and Depy Judge Advocate in the Sugor Field Divn, was engaged in Central India, in suppression of the Mutiny under Maj Genl Sir G C Whitlock, K C B, was present at the affairs of Sheegurgaon and Kobraie, battle of Banda, and storming the heights of Punwaree, Turkish Medal Medal and clasp for Central India

Conductor David Cowdell, Head Clerk, Office of the Depy, Adjt Genl, Bl Arty, in India, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £75 per annum under G G O No 69 of 1868, payable in Europe, with effect from the 24th Feb 1877.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Maj-Genl John Douglas Campbell, Rl Engrs, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, 3rd Circle, Provincial, Punjab P W Dept,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868 embarking on or after the 6th March 1877.

Lt-Col Alfred Worsley Montagu, Bl S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Surgn-Maj Alfred Elkson, in Medl charge Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, privates affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn-Maj William Edward Allen, in Medl charge Bhopaul Batts and Political Agency, private affairs, for twelve months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles Henry Tilson Marsha', Bl S C private affairs, for six months, under Rul IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Arthur Noel Phillips, late 19th Regt N I, 1st grade, Asst Comsr, Offg Depy Comsr, 3rd grade, Nowgong, Assam, for twenty months, one year and two days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, clause II, of the Regulations of 1868

Capt Charles Dennys Swete, Bl S C, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Lt (Local Capt) William Hans Rathborne, Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade W Depy Commissy Engr Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Lt-Genl George Wemyss Bishop, Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe and there reside, until his services shall be called for.

With reference to G G O No 148 of 1875, Capt C McNeile, Bl S C, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, Punjab, has been permitted by the Rt Hon the Secy State to return to India, with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

Lt Thomas Mecklenburgh, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for eighteen months, from the 1st Apr 1877.

Lt-Col (Brev Lt-Col) W J P Barlow, Bl S C, Comdt, 5th Regt of N (Lt) Infy, Fort William, 18th Feb 1877.

Lt-Col A H Bamfield, Bl S C, Depy Inspr Genl of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab, Bombay, 7th Feb 1877.

Lt-Col H F Norman, Bl S C, Depy Comsy, 2nd class, Central Provinces Bombay, 15th Feb 1877.

Maj M Ramsay, Bl S C, Cant Mag, Meean Meer Punjab, Bombay 9th Feb 1877

Capt E S Neave, Bl S C, Squadron Commander, 18th Bl Cay, Bombay, 9th Feb 1877.

Capt E P Bishop, Bl S C, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Frontier Force, Bombay 5th Oct 1876

Capt A G Ross, Bl S C Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infy. Punjab Frontier Force, Bombay, 17th Feb 1877.

Lt E W Chalmers, Bl S C, Squadron Officer, 17th Bl Cavy, Bombay, 9th Feb 1877.

Sub-Conr W J McDermott, Ordnance Commissariat Dept, Bombay, 12th Feb 1877.

Senior Apothecary F J Groso, Subordinate Medl Dept, Bombay, 12th February 1877.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th February 1877.

At a Dist Court Martial assembled at Peshawar on Friday, the 16th day of Dec 1876, 2nd class Asst Apothecary Henry Clinton, of the Subordinate Medl Dept, attached to B Batty F Bgde R A H was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE—Conduct unbecoming a Medical Warrant Officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Camp Nisatta, on or about the 12th of Nov 1876, when on duty with B Batty F Bgde R A been drunk.

FINDING—The Court finds that the 2nd class Asst Apothecary Henry Clinton, of the Subordinate Medl Dept, attached to B Batty F Bgde R H A, is guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner, 2nd class Asst Apothecary Henry Clinton, of the Subordinate Medl Dept to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for six months; and further, to be reduced to the lowest place in the list of his rank.

HENRY SHEA, Major R A President.

PESHAWAR, 15th Dec 1876.

REVISED SENTENCE—The Court, having attentively considered the observations of the reviewing officer, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and do now sentence the prisoner, 2nd class Asst Apothecary Henry Clinton, of the Subordinate Medl Dept to be dismissed from the service.

HENRY SHEA, Major R A President.

PESHAWAR, 3rd Jan 1877.

Approved and confirmed.

FRED. P HAINES, Genl, C-in-C in India.

CAMP EDWARDESABAD, 29th Jan 1877.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P S LUMSDEN, Maj Genl. Adjt Genl in India.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 21st February 1877.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Oude Division Order, dated the 6th Feb 1877, directing passed Hospital Assistant A H Nolan to officiate as Asst Apothecary, and take subordinate medical charge of the 92nd Regt, until further orders.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 5th Feb 1877, appointing Asst Apothecary S Jackson to the subordinate medical charge of the 4-13th R I A, with effect from the 4th Oct to the 16th Nov 1876 both days inclusive.

9th Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 31st Jany 1877, appointing Lt E B M'Innes to officiate as Adjt, vice Lt the Hon E Vesey.

14th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 10th Feb 1877, making the following appointments, consequent on Lt Col G C Bowcott assuming command of the Regt :—

Capt J G Maclean, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt W Campbell, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Lt C J Jamieson, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt J W Bigge, Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 28th Oct 1876, appointing Capt J S Nias, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the return of Lt Col N Burton from general leave.

The following Officers have leaved absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt C M H Downing, (C Batty C Bgde.) to remain in England from the 23rd March to the 22nd June, on private affairs, prep certificate.

Vety Surgn J B W Skoulding, (F Bgde), to Bombay, for one month from date availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Lt Col Lord R D Kerr, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

10th Hussars—Lt the Hon C G W Cavendish, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

11th Hussars—Lt W Balfe, to remain in England from the 17th June 1877 to the 17th Feb 1878, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 26th Feb 1876, p. 76.

14th Hussars—Lt Col W Arbuthnot, to England, for five months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 3rd ultimo, p. 2.)

Royal Artillery—Col C H Dickens, c s i, (Supny), to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for one year and nine months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lt Col (Local Col) F P Roper, (Sigls) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot—Col J Wilkinson, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

33rd Foot—Lt Col T B Fanshawe, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

40th Foot—Sub-Lt J R P Purchas, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot—Capt R B Bald, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

45th Foot—Lt M F Tomkins, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

98th Foot—Capt F G O Stuart, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

109th Foot—Lt E W Murphy to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months, on urgent, private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col J B. Dennys, to remain at Nagpore, from the 21st Jan to the 12th Feb, on private affairs.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd February 1877.)

A General Court Martial, assembled at Fyzabad on Wednesday, the 27th day of Dec 1876, No 6 Bde-574, Private William Thomas, 1st Battn 25th Regt, was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence in having, at Fyzabad, on or about the twelfth day of Dec 1876, struck with his clenched first Color Sergt James Keenan, of the same battalion, the said Color Sergt James Keenan being his superior officer, and in the execution of his office.

FINDING—The Court finds that the prisoner, No 6 Bde-574, Private William Thomas, 1st Battn 25th Regt, is guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner, No 6 Bde-574, Private William Thomas, 1st Battn 25th Regt, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years.

WM BUTLER SHAWE, Col, President.

Fyzabad, 27th Dec 1876.

Approved and confirmed.—But in accordance with the recommendation of the Court, and taking into consideration the prisoner's youth, his short service, and his previous good character, I remit the said penal servitude for the term of five years, to one of imprisonment with hard labour for a period of six hundred and seventy-two days.

FRED P HAINES, Genl, C-in-C in India.

Camp Edwardesabad, 29th Jan 1877.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P S LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, A'jt Genl in India.

At a Genl Court Martial, assembled at Fyzabad on Friday, the 12th day of Ja 1877, No 1490, Private James Sounness, 1st Battn 25th Regt, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.

1st Charge—Having at Fyzabad, on or about the (26th) twenty-sixth day of Dec 1876, been drunk.

2nd Charge—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Fyzabad, on

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

CALCUTTA, 27TH FEB.

Official intelligence was received in Calcutta yesterday from Kohat, which promises a speedy termination of the Frontier complications. The telegram from Kohat is to the effect that the Pass Jirgah had just come in, which means that the headmen of the Afreedees, who hold Kohat Pass, had come in to interview the Deputy Commissioner. The fact of their coming in points to the great probability of their willingness to accept the terms offered by the Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor returned this morning from Durbungah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26TH FEB.

The Shah of Persia has assured the Porte that the massing of his troops on the frontier is simply in order to punish the Turcomans.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The basis of the peace negotiations between Turkey and Servia are anges for the *statu quo ante bellum* and the evacuation of Servian territory by the Turkish troops in 12 days after the expiration of the armistice. No formal treaty has been drawn up but Prince Milan receives a firman from the Porte.

Preliminaries for peace have also been opened between Turkey and the Montenegrins.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 26TH FEB.

The decrease of £740,000 in Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Army Estimates is only nominal as credit has been taken for the whole payment, by the Indian Government, of the British troops serving in India.

RUMOURED PEACEFUL INTENTIONS OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27TH FEB.

At a Grand Council, which was held yesterday, the Czar presiding and General Ignatieff being present, it is asserted that it was decided to demobilize the Russian Army so soon as Servia and Montenegro have signed peace with Turkey.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, 26TH FEB.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Agra left this on the 24th, bound for Kurrachee, viâ Red Sea ports, and the s. s. Patna, homeward bound for London from Kurrachee, &c., left yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, 27TH FEB.

The Hall Line steamer Childwall Hall left to-day, bound for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 26TH FEB.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 26TH FEB, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for account 96½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106
Bar 3% ver..... 56
Arrive—Thibet.
Depar ture—Borrowdale.

LINE REPORTS.—27TH FEBRUARY.

Cable right to Eso. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

THE total eclipse of the moon took place last night as predicted. There was a good deal of mist on the earth, but the heavens were perfectly bright, so that the contact of the shadow of the earth could be plainly observed. The wide surface of the moon, which was just at the full, made the effect of the eclipse very perceptible. At 10 P. M. the light of the moon perceptibly diminished and at 11-30 total darkness prevailed and the stars were all visible as plainly as when the moon is below the horizon. Shortly after midnight the moon's light began to shine again and for the remainder of the night her splendour was undiminished. During the prevalence of total darkness the moon could be seen covered with a dark red shadow which effectually eclipsed the orb of night.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, since his arrival at Gibraltar, has inaugurated such changes in the distribution of the troops in garrison as will allow of the married soldiers being very much more comfortably housed.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is in a position to state that, in the event—which is very unlikely—of an expeditionary force being required to take the field, the appointment of Commissary-General will be filled up from the effective list of General officers.

WE hear a rumour, says the Shanghai paper, the *Celestial Empire*, from a usually well-informed source, that great preparations are being made for fresh enterprises in the north-west under Tso Tsung-tang, whose campaign next spring is likely to cost a very pretty sum.

IN consequence of the fact that the Government of India has issued circulars directing its officers not to distress the Wahabees, the members of that sect in Lahore, says *Indian Public Opinion*, as well as in the Kala Pahar (Black Mountain) are greatly rejoicing. One of the Afreedees states that Naeem Shah, the famous robber, has joined them, and has been welcomed by them.

We learn from a Shanghai paper that "the Chefoo-Convention proclamations have at last reached Pekin, and are being posted in the surrounding country. Indeed, the Chinese appear to be in a great hurry to put the Convention practically in force, and we may benefit from it, after all, in some small degree, on the ground that it is impossible for things to be worse than they are allowed to be hitherto."

A COLONEL of the Maharaja of Cashmere's service is at Ferozepore, taking over the 5,000 rifles and the Mountain Battery which the folly of Government has presented to that Chief. He was permitted to go over the arsenal; and he evinced a good deal of shrewd sense in learning the action of the weapons and the use of the apparatus connected with them. A vast quantity of ammunition accompanies the gift of the arms, which are, says *Indian Public Opinion*, to equip 5,000 picked men, the *élite*, the *crème de la crème* of the Cashmere army.

IN reference to the prospects of the crops in Ceylon the *Ceylon Times* says:—"Accounts to hand from outlying agricultural districts represent crops as still in a hopeless condition, and food daily becoming scarcer and dearer. Rain appears to have fallen in the coffee districts in sufficient quantity to prevent any immediate ill effects from drought, but the relief can only be temporary, and unless showers fall pretty generally throughout the country, before long, we fear there will be a good deal of complaining from Europeans as well as natives. At present all the suffering is on the side of the Singhalese cultivators."

IN reference to a letter from the Political Superintendent, Sawantwari, dated 15th February 1877, reporting the appearance of a disease of the nature of an epidemic among the cattle in some of the villages of the Wari Petta, in the neighbourhood of the main road from Belgaum to Vingorla, and appending a report of the nature, &c., of the disease by the assistant surgeon in charge of the Wari State and detailing the measures adopted for the prevention of its spread, the local Government have passed the following Resolution:—"The Political Superintendent's proceedings should be approved, and a copy of his report with accompaniment transferred to the General Department with an intimation that the advice of a veterinary surgeon should be obtained."

IN a letter by the Additional Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, which we publish to-day, the satisfaction of H. E. the Viceroy is expressed at the fulfilment of the hopes entertained with regard to the mission of Sir R. Temple to the Madras Presidency, and at its satisfactory result in removing any differences that may have existed between the two Governments, no traces of which now remain, at least as far as His Excellency in Council is aware. The Governor-General thanks the Madras Government for the wise and conciliatory spirit in which the mission of Sir Richard and his suggestions have been received, and trusts that loyal and efficient co-operation may continue throughout the performance of the difficult duty that lies before them.

IN a minute, dated at Bellary, the 13th February, Sir R. Temple makes a final estimate of the cost of the present famine in both Presidencies. On the supposition that the rainy seasons of 1877 and 1878 are favourable, he considers that the land revenue in arrear this year might be collected in future years, wherever possible, and that the ultimate cost of the famine might be thus reduced from his estimate of 6½ millions to 5 millions sterling. For this reason Sir Richard considers that the arrears of land revenue of the present year should be suspended and not remitted. The loss of revenue in Bombay Presidency is estimated at 54 lacs, and in Madras at 1 crore 57½ lacs; and of this total of 2 crores 11½ lacs, one crore and 83 lacs would not be collected this season. Sir Richard takes this hopeful view of the future "if bumper harvests should be vouchsafed next season."

THE Rev. Dr. Sargeant, one of the missionary bishops-designate, arrived in Madras on Saturday, *en route* for Calcutta, where it was arranged that the consecration service should be performed on the 11th proximo. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the other bishop-designate, was expected at Madras on Firday last with the same object in view. We learn, however, says the *Madras Times*, that the Bishop of Bombay has raised objections to his participating in the consecration service, and if the Bishop of Colombo should, as seems to be expected, share in those objections, the consecration of Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sargeant will have to be postponed, as three bishops are required for the performance of the office. The Bishop of Colombo was expected to arrive at Madras yesterday or to-day by the Poona *en route* for Calcutta, where an episcopal synód is to be held under the presidency of the Metropolitan, to discuss, among other church matters, the dispute between the Bishop of Colombo and the Church missionaries of Ceylon.

THE following announcement is made in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last:—The friendly relations between the British Government and His Highness Meer Muhammad Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, which were suspended in 1873, having been renewed, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in compliance with the wishes of His Highness, to direct the re-establishment of the Kelat Agency, withdrawn at the period abovementioned, and to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government:—

Major R. G. Sandeman, C. S. I., Deputy Commissioner Punjab, is appointed Agent to the Governor-General for Beloochistan, and will take rank with Colonels of the 2nd Class in the Gradation List of the Political Department.

Mr. R. I. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed 1st Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. S. Reynolds, Sind Horse, is appointed 2nd Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. Wylie, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed 3rd Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 3rd Class.

Surgeon O. T. Duke is appointed Medical Officer to the Agency.

IN the last *Gazette of India* is published a memorandum of a meeting held in Bombay on the 9th instant, between Colonel Hancock, Mr. Conder and Captain Bisset, when a discussion took place on the various methods proposed to be adopted to put an end to the block on the G. I. P. and Madras Railways. On the memorandum forwarded by Captain Bisset of the decisions taken by the G. I. P. Railway, the Secretary to Sir R. Temple writes as follows:—

The Bombay railway authorities are manifestly ready and anxious to promote the smooth and rapid working of the traffic. Sir Richard Temple has ascertained from the Madras railway authorities that they are ready to do their part loyally to the best of their power. And he trusts that the harmonious working of this great traffic, which is so very important to the very lives of the people in the Ceded Districts, may be thoroughly maintained.

Sir Richard Temple will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India that since the 29th January there has been a regular stream of grain wagons (the average being 110 wagons, about 660 tons daily) of northern grain, from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into the Ceded Districts. It is confidently believed that the daily delivery will shortly be worked up to 150 wagons. Already the effect has been felt in the Bellary markets, where northern cholum (jowari) is now (14th February) quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

THE *Shinpao*, a native Chinese paper, publishes the following remarks, in an article on the assumption of the title of Empress of India:—"India, in respect to extent of territory and population, which amounts to some 240 millions, is about equal to the eighteen provinces of China. That the Sovereign of England, separated by ten thousand *lis*, assuming the title only of Queen (Wang) in her native country, should be Empress in far-off India, and send merely an Envoy to represent her in that great domain, is a circumstance strange and remarkable to reflect on. Truly may it be asserted that in this world never has there been a greater appointment under sovereign rulers, than that of the Viceroyalty of India! Since the time when the great Mogul (*lit.* ancient Emperor) of India was defeated by England, and the country annexed, Asia may be said to have contained but one Hwang-ti, *i.e.*, that of China. Now that the sovereign of England, giving way to the wishes of the Princes in India, has proclaimed herself Empress of that nation, another Hwang-ti has been added to our continent of Asia. The circumstance forms a great epoch in the history of the world, and as such we give prominence to the event."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 22nd February 1877 that in Madras rain is reported from Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The numbers on relief works reported give a total of 775,777; there is a decrease in every district except South Arcot; in Bellary the numbers are less by 41,000; in Cuddapah by 37,800, and in Kurnool by 24,600. Rain has fallen in Sind and a little at Sholapore; none is reported elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency; there is no material change in prospects. No rain has fallen in Mysore. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in the Central Provinces; rain is reported only from Seoni and the Upper Godavari; prospects have improved. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* is nearly finished. No rain has fallen in Central India or Rajpootana; prospects are good. In Bengal there have been a few scattered showers in the Eastern Districts and Orissa; the cold weather crops promise well. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces (except at Almora) or Oudh; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab no rain had fallen during the week, but it was recommencing when the report was despatched.

THE *Pioneer* pays the following tribute to the memory of Captain Henry:—"Seldom has any community been more generally affected by the shock of a personal catastrophe than Bombay by the death of Captain Henry, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Superintendent. For about twelve years he has been an active and prominent citizen of Bombay. His position brought him into contact with all sections of the Anglo-Indian community, and his efforts to accommodate and oblige were constant. Being free by the terms of his appointment to devote his leisure time to public duties, Captain Henry became early identified with the chief institutions of the city—the Bank of Bombay, two or three of the larger joint stock companies, and latterly with the Port Trust Board. He was an active member of the old Bench of Justices, and did much to maintain an independent tone and keep alive flagging public spirit among his colleagues. He has been a member of the Reformed Corporation since its establishment in 1872, and was the effective and vigilant chairman of the Town Council at the time of his decease. Ready and tolerably fluent, but not ambitious as a public speaker, his cheery voice was always welcome both at business meetings and social gatherings. He was sure to say something to the point that would help forward the work on hand or promote good fellowship."

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following items of Frontier news:—"The Akhund of Swat who is zealously engaged in cementing the unity of his people, made an effective speech on Friday last to a large concourse in the *Musjid*, which he concluded in the following words:—'We expect that the neighbouring Firingees will one day or other conquer Afghanistan, though it is improbable at present. We also expect that the assemblage of Firingee troops on the Frontier will break up after the new treaties have been made between them and the Ameer of Cabul. Brethren, you should, therefore, abandon any apprehension of immediate danger, but live in peace and be ready to support Islam and its followers whenever *you are called* upon to do so.' Shair Hul Khan, Raees of Akhand in Swat, a long time ago seized the property of his cousin. The chief has now gone to the Akhund, and has begged him to reason with the usurper. The Akhund has tried to do so, and has succeeded at last in compelling Shair Hul Khan to restore the seized estates to his cousin. The Akhund having understood that bloodshed still continued in the disturbed districts of Bajouras, &c., sent for the Khans and headmen of their tribes, and after admonishing them, told them that if they did not heed his advices he would give up their country to a person who would deprive them of all liberty and independence."

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* writes as follows about Calcutta society and billiards:—"The doctors tell us that there has been an epidemic of influenza about the town, and many persons that I have met have complained of having suffered from the fashionable complaint; but, if I was asked what was the prevailing epidemic in Calcutta at present, I should say billiards on the brain. So many houses in Calcutta enjoy the possession of a billiard table, that nearly all of us—men, women, and children—know, or fancy that we know something about the game. But the advent of Mr. Roberts, and his matches in public, especially since the day on which ladies were admitted—for which suggestion, by the bye, I may claim the credit—have fairly driven us all billiard-mad. It is generally known that I have, as a punishment for the sins of my youth, I may suppose, to attend entertainments of this sort, and I have in consequence been overwhelmed with questions on the subject wherever I have been. 'Did I think Mr. Roberts could ever miss scoring, unless through carelessness?' 'How many did I think that he could really give any of the players who had ventured to play with him?' 'Did not that dear D——play nicely, and was it not a shame for Mr. R——to score upwards of two hundred at once, and frighten the poor dear? Who could be expected to play his best after such a beginning by his opponent?' These are a few specimens of the questions with which I am pestered, and what can I answer but that I believe Mr. Roberts to be capable of any feat on the green cloth, even to pocketing the cue, or the rest if required."

A CORRESPONDENT at Bellary writes as follows to the *Madras Times* to report certain cases of death from starvations:—

Mr. J. H. Master, Collector of Bellary, has submitted to the Board of Revenue copies of correspondence between the Assistant Collector, Mr. H. T. Rose, and himself, and states that he had requested Mr. Rose not to feed gratuitously the children of persons who were on relief works. Mr. Rose has since reported demi-officially certain cases of starvation which have come under his notice resulting in two deaths, and the Collector adds "many more cases are likely to arise. The Board, in forwarding the same for the information of Government, remark:—"Whilst deeply regretting the unfortunate results brought to notice in the second letter above recorded, the Board, having in view the recent instructions of the Government of India in regard to the unconditional administration of relief funds, are not prepared to blame the Collector for issuing the order he did, or his Assistant for carrying it out. The sad consequences, however, showed beyond a doubt that any attempt to reduce expenditure in this manner must, on the grounds of humanity, be abandoned. The children of those persons whose only means of subsistence consist of the pittance they earn on relief works are, to all intents and purposes, destitute, and must be fed." The Collector will use the widest discretion in the matter in view to the prevention of disasters similar to those reported. The Government, however, say they "cannot relieve either the Collector or his Assistant from the responsibility of proceedings which most unfortunately resulted in loss of human life." They desire to concur in the opinion of the Board contained in the concluding portion of their order, and which the Government have directed should take the form of instructions to all officers concerned. The Government desire it to be understood that, as regards the classification of persons entitled to gratuitous relief the principle is not to be lost sight of that all who are starving and cannot work must be fed. It is obvious, in His Grace's opinion, that where persons are earning only a bare individual subsistence for themselves by labouring on State Relief Works they are unable to support many members of their families who are either too young or too sickly to support themselves in a similar manner, and these must be prevented from starving by State relief wherever necessary.

THE late American Consul at Bangkok, Siam, Mr. F. W. Partridge, appears, together with his son, to have carried on a series of frauds on the Siam Government by means of selling spirit licenses. The *Siam Advertiser* writing of Mr. Partridge says that while all knew him to be of the worst type of insolent, greedy officials, it was supposed he had cunning enough to cover all traces of his nefarious deeds done in Bangkok, and that he would be able to baffle investigation, and laugh at any efforts of the U.S. Government to bring him to punishment. Investigations made show that he was guilty of gross frauds. The present Consul, D.B. Sickels, on his arrival went to work to thoroughly investigate, and bring to light, the causes of the scandal and complaints connected with the U. S. Consulate in Siam. He issued an order, that all holders of licenses from the U. S. Government should present said licenses at the U. S Consulate for registration. Up to this date but comparatively few of the licenses have presented themselves. Some of these dead men, who though dead still carried on the whiskey trade, were Americans and some Frenchmen. Some licenses were issued in the name of parties, without their knowledge or consent. In some instances, impressions of the U. S. Seal were taken on slips of their paper, and then pasted upon the license. In these cases, there was an attempt made to swindle both the U. States and the license. One Chinaman has presented fifty papers, which he purchased of Partridge & Son at about twenty-five dollars per license. These papers the Chinaman in his capacity of American citizen sold, and forged the names of others to the papers, as suited his pleasure. All this was done at the instigation and by the authority of F. W. Partridge & Son, adds the *Advertiser*. There are intimations that the present Consul intends making a call all round upon the numerous American citizens of Mongolian descent. It may be well perhaps for some people to put their houses in order. Mr. Sickels has gone to work in earnest, to remove the blot of shame so long clinging to the American name in Siam; and he deserves the hearty co-operation of all honourable Americans.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to the military dangers attending the practice, steadily pursued during the last fifteen years, of locating Europe an regiments lead in hill sanitariums.

Each year has seen new barracks constructed at some one of the old and well-known hill stations, and in many cases new cantonments have been built in the Himalayas, on sites specially selected. The cost of all this has necessarily been very great, but the benefit to the soldier and the consequent indirect saving to Government have, we do not hesitate to say, more than compensated for it. Of the value of the measure, looked at both from a humanitarian and from a financial point of view, there can, we imagine, be but little doubt. There are other aspects, however, from which the measure must be judged before a final and just opinion can be formed of its intrinsic merits, and of its claim to be generally adopted on a large scale. One grave objection, in our opinion, to this arrangement, is that it removes from the midst of the subject-population the military force which is intended to hold the country. Every year sees a diminution in the available European force at the old military centres in the plains, and a corresponding increase in the number of British regiments at hill sanitaria. Such a policy is, we think, most unsound, and contains the elements of both present and future danger to our rule in India. What we fear is, that an idea good in itself may, by being pushed to extremes, lead to disastrous results. It is the fashion in these days to ignore the Mutiny and its fearful lesson. Both civil and military authorities concur in thinking that "no mutiny would have a chance now-a-days." Perhaps not. But even a local rising, from whatever cause it might spring, and however vigorously it might eventually be stamped out, would, whilst it lasted, be a very disastrous and miserable business for the hundreds of Europeans scattered about the different provinces. What we wish, however, to point out is, not that our forces in India could not cope in the long run with any rising, however wide-spread, but that in the absence of any numerically imposing European force from the neighbourhood of the chief native centres must and does tend to produce a dangerous feeling among the native population of strength in themselves and of disbelief in a force which they know to be small. Many of the sepoy rebellion has shown us what a potent source of weakness to us at its outbreak was the fact that from one cause and another the North-West Provinces were almost entirely denuded of European troops. Should such another crisis ever arise, can we say that we should be any better prepared if we have the greater part of our British regiments many miles in the interior of the Himalaya, separated from the plains by a deadly Terai, and in many instances by large unbridged rivers? By all means let us have sanitariums in which British soldiers may recruit their strength, exhausted by exposure to the trying climate of the plains; but do not, for this purpose, let us lock up the best part of our Indian Army in hill stations which are for at least three months in the year practically inaccessible.

We doubt very much the advantages of the new policy from the financial point of view. Stations such as Simla, for instance, are noteworthy, for everyone in India is interested in making out a good case for going to the hills. If the salaries of great officials were reduced to the English scale of pay while they enjoy life at Simla, Mahableshwar, and the Neilgherries, they would soon begin to find out how wholesome a thing it is to live in the plains all the year round.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THERE is at last something like energy becoming apparent amongst racing men. With the exception of the Northamptonshire Stakes and the Spencer Plate, the weights for all the important spring handicaps have been made known, and there are no fewer than seven events demanding attention from backers and layers. The Waterloo Cup, the decision of which takes place on the 21st February, seems this year to have been associated with a greater amount of speculation than hitherto, while the open character of the contest is made clear by the fact of 15 to 1 being forthcoming on the field. There is no dog of Master M'Grath's rank and stamp, or of Honeymoon's excellence, to cause the acceptance of a short price about any single nomination. The Squatter, who is to run for Mr. Salter, is a strong fancy, because of his having got into the last four twelve months ago, his conqueror upon that occasion being the now defunct Lord Glenayne, who went to slips with Donald for the deciding course. Last February, the Squatter was a very young puppy. Which may account for his running somewhat loosely; but it is claimed for him that he has made all the improvement of which he appeared susceptible, and in his private spins he has given his owner the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Brocklebank will rely upon Barabbas, who, in the opinion of the best judges, is the smartest puppy that has been seen this season. He goes a rare pace, and it is something in his favour that he has shown winning form on the Altcar ground. His starting first favourite is very probable. In addition to Barabbas, Mr. Brocklebank owns two useful greyhounds in Beeswing and Bombard, and one of these will fill the nomination of the Earl of Sefton whose dogs are so moderate this season that his Lordship has been compelled to look elsewhere for something. Colonel Hathorn will be represented by the Selopian dog Darius, who showed capital form at Sundorne, and is a very smart dog. Mr. Lawton, in whose favour a large commission has been executed, will depend upon Banker, who ran in last year's Waterloo, and subsequently did a great thing at the Longtown meeting. Mr. Arthur Alison, it is said, has nothing good enough of his own, and might be represented by a dog from the Duke of Hamilton's kennel. His Grace, who for the first year holds a nomination, will himself rely upon Huron, but he has other dogs that can win stakes, and whoever starts the second string will be well represented. Colonel Goodlake holds his own in the market, and Couster, who is to run for him, is said to be doing wonderfully well. Mr. Briggs will rely upon Brave Lass, and Mr. Marfleet may not find a better than Myosotis, a particularly handsome bitch, who was perhaps unfortunate in being beaten at the last gathering of the Altcar Club. From Ireland, the dangerous candidates will be supplied by Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Douglas, the latter of whom was the nominator of Donald last year. Mr. Darlinson will run a smart dog in Dark Rustic, and Mr. Trevor is said to have a useful one to depend upon. A very puzzling affair to backers is the Lincolnshire Handicap, which has obtained a very large acceptance. The favourite is Tassel, a four-year-old, belonging to Prince Soltykoff, and trained by Blanton, whose string of horses was last week reduced by the removal of the Marquis of Huntly's horses to Lambourne, where Jousiffe is to act as private trainer to the marquis and to Lord Kesteven. As a two-year-old, Tassel once beat Coltness, and at Prince Soltykoff's sale he was bought in for 1,020 guineas, so that those connected with him have clearly expectation of his winning a good handicap. His spring handicap engagements include that at Lincoln and the City and Suburban, where with 6st. 13lb. he should render a good account of himself. Of Blanton's other candidates, Midlothian has just been purchased by the Duke of Hamilton for 1,000*l.*, a price at which he is by no means dear, but if the Station-road stable supplies the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap it will be with Tassel, than whom there are few better-looking horses in training. Petrarch, as the winner of the Two Thousand and Leger, is by no means overdone in the way of weight. Some money has been taken for him at 20 to 1, but it emanated entirely from the public, because in a limited market it would not be policy for owners to issue commissions. Bloss's stable is certain to furnish a favourite in Strike or Poursuivant, the former of whom is one of the biggest horses at Newmarket, and is the only one owned by Mr. Chaplin. From James Dover's establishment a warm candidate may be expected, and it is not unlikely that Brigg Boy will be entrusted with the best interests of Lord Rosebery. Of the French lot the best is Allamatte, while of the three-year-olds Bruce should be handy. As only 15 of the lot handicapped for the Liverpool Grand National did not accept, the cross-country Derby is left as a rather difficult nut to crack; but Captain Machell looks formidable that backers are content to accept 5 to 1 about his chance of furnishing the winner. His lot of five includes a couple of Liverpool heroes in Disturbance and Regal, while Congress, Chandos, and Sans Peur also stand to his name. Chandos must have improved since last year, and it is probable that he will be the best on the day; but probably backing the lot is the best business. Shifnal is certain to be a strong favourite, and so is Harmonides, who has yet to make the acquaintance of the Liverpool country. He showed at Croydon last year that he was a fairly good horse over hurdles, and from what he did at Lincoln he is a very likely horse indeed to win the Grand National, in which he may be the mount of Mr. Rolly Now that Abovne has been withdrawn from the race, the Holmans have nothing left in the Liverpool, and the French, who were never so badly off as now for steeplechasers, have nothing whatever to do battle for them in the Aintree contest. In Master Mowbray an old acquaintance has gone, but the horse was never equal to staying the Liverpool distance. Of the Irish lot, Pride of Kildare and the Liberator are the most to be feared. In the City and Suburban, Forerunner and Julius Cæsar are a brace of four-year olds with substantial claims to consideration, and Sign Manual is a very promising youngster. In the Chester Cup, Woodlands may have a good chance; being better treated in the Roodee Race than he is in the other handicaps. With regard to the Croydon Hurdle-race the scratching of Hampton has caused renewed inquiries to be made about Broadside, about whom 7 to 1 find stakers, and the others that have been backed in a general way are Bugle March, Hopbloom, Whitebait and Lacy. The latest betting quotations from London are:—

CROYDON HURDLE RACE.

100	to 15	agst	Broadside (offered; take 7 to 1).
100	— 7	—	Bugle March (taken).
100	— 6	—	Hopbl om (taken and offered).
20	— 1	—	Prodigal (taken and offered).
33	— 1	—	Mohican (taken and offered).
1000	— 25	—	Brown Holland (taken).
1000	— 25	—	Bull's-eye (offered, after 3000 to 60 taken).
1000	— 20	—	Chilblain (taken).
1000	— 20	—	Scamp (taken).
1000	— 10	—	Sir Hugh (taken).

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

100	— 8	agst	Petrarch (offered, after 1400 to 100 taken).
20	— 1	—	Midlothian (offered).
25	— 1	—	Poursuivant (taken and wanted).
25	— 1	—	Strike (offered).
25	— 1	—	Grassendale (taken and offered).
33	— 1	—	Vesuve (taken and offered).
33	— 1	—	War-ior (taken).
33	— 1	—	Liris (taken and offered).
40	— 1	—	Lollypop (taken).
40	— 1	—	Coronella (taken).
1000	— 20	—	Sir Hugh (taken).

GRAND NATIONAL.

10	to 1	agst	Shifnal (taken).
100	— 8	—	Chandos (offered).
20	— 1	—	Harmonides (offered).
20	— 1	—	Earl Marsual (offered; take 25 to 1).
20	— 1	—	Regal (offered).
33	— 1	—	Goldfinder (taken).

WATERLOO CUP.

100	to 6	agst	Mr. Salter's nomination (taken and offered).
1000	— 60	—	Mr. Brocklebank's nomination (offered).
20	— 1	—	Mr. Lawton's nomination (taken).
20	— 1	—	Colonel Hathore's nomination (taken).
25	— 1	—	Mr. Lang's nomination (taken).
1000	— 40	—	Mr. Brigg's nomination (taken three times).
25	— 1	—	Mr. Hornby's nomination (taken).
33	— 1	—	Lord Sefton's nomination (offered).
1000	— 30	—	Colonel Goodlake's nomination (taken).
33	— 1	—	Mr. Haywood's nomination (taken).
40	— 1	—	Mr. Borron's nomination (offered).
40	— 1	—	Mr. Darlinson's nomination (offered).
40	— 1	—	Mr. Cowan's nomination (taken, after 1000 to 30 laid).
50	— 1	—	Mr. Dunn's nomination (taken).
50	— 1	—	Lord Haddington's nomination (taken).
50	— 1	—	Mr. Jardine's nomination (taken).
50	— 1	—	Duke of Hamilton's nomination (taken).
50	— 1	—	Mr. J. Hyslop's nomination (taken).
1000	— 20	—	Mr. Binning's nomination (taken).
100	— 15	—	Mr. Boote's nomination (taken).
66	— 1	—	Mr. Allison's nomination (taken).
66	— 1	—	Mr. Ede's nomination (taken).

The Oxford and Cambridge boating men are hard at work, training for the great race. The crews have not yet been definitely settled, but there is every indication of a very close match.

In reference to long distance walking, W. Howes writes to *Bell's Life*, as follows:—"Hearing of the bombast that is going on in American papers regarding the defeat of Englishmen by Americans now in England, I think I ought to have instilled into the minds of Englishmen that the Americans are not what they have been represented. Weston has refused to walk 500 miles for the £1,000 which was in the hands of another paper, and I have also defeated O'Leary in a 300 miles' match, being over 30 miles in front when he retired, and O'Leary having defeated Weston by 51 miles in a 500 miles' match in Chicago, I think there can be no doubt who is Champion of the world. By my refusal of Weston's offer of £15 for a 48 hours' walking exhibition at the Agricultural Hall I have not lost my reputation by being hired. I am now capable of defending Englishmen against the world in the so-called power of endurance; and if any gentleman doubts 500 miles being walked in six days, let him kindly place the Agricultural Hall at my service, and I will show to the public of this country how to do that which the Americans have failed to do, or any distance they profess to have accomplished. England has to be beaten yet.—Yours, &c.,

W. HOWES.

An interesting billiard match commenced the day before the mail left between J. Bennett (ex-champion) and T. Taylor, for £100 a side. The match was played on a championship table, which differs from an ordinary table, inasmuch as the pockets are only 3 inches in width instead of 3¼, and the spot is placed half an inch nearer the top cushion, in order as much as possible to do away with the spot stroke. J. Bennett won the championship in January, 1871, when he defeated Roberts, jun., the game lasting four hours and three-quarters. Bennett was, however, defeated in the following May, and has of late years played but little in public. Taylor, on the other hand, has played repeatedly, his last match being with Cook on the 18th of last month, when, on an ordinary table, Cook gave him 300 in 1,000 and won with ease. On the present occasion, after the usual misses, Bennett was the first to score, making a difficult cannon, but he missed his cue in the next stroke. Taylor followed with another cannon, but like Bennett failed in his second attempt. During the first hundred, play was very slow, the chief scores being misses for safety. The best break was one of 20 by Taylor, which contained four spot hazards. Bennett, however, reached the 100 first, the time being 36 minutes from commencing, and Taylor's score standing at 84. Bennett's best break in the first 100 was only 14. For some time after the game was decidedly tedious, and it was not till nearly the end of the second hundred, which was reached in 1hour 4min. from starting that any break worthy of record occurred. Bennett, on reaching 166 to Taylor's 175, scored a fine break of 39, thus getting again in advance. One feature of the game was the extraordinary number of misses given on both sides. Taylor, on reaching 191 to Bennett's 225, made two breaks running of 19 and 13, and gradually drew ahead, Bennett having 18 innings without scoring, though, during this period he received eleven in misses from his opponent. Bennett, however, soon made amends with a break of 41, the best in the game up to this point, which brought him to 299 to Taylor's 278. Again the play was marked by extreme caution on both sides. Taylor, by means of 20, 23, 22, and a few smaller breaks, reached 410 to Bennett's 380, the latter having in the meanwhile scored 19 and 22 and a few trifling breaks besides. Taylor hereupon scored a fine break of 38 off the balls, and gradually brought up his score to 480 to Bennett's 386. The latter, however, seemed by no means put off, and getting the balls together scored a fine break of 53, and shortly after another of 24, thus reaching 472 to Taylor's 498. On Taylor making another two, the usual and welcome interval occurred, the time of the first 500 being 2 hours and 38 min. Subsequently some fine breaks were made until the score was brought to—Bennett 628, Taylor 582. After this the game progressed somewhat slowly till, by means of a series of small breaks, Taylor reached 653 to Bennett's 670, when a 22 break enabled him again to get ahead, and presently the game stood—Taylor 683 to Bennett 672. Bennett at this period of the game missed several difficult strokes by a hair's breadth only. After a series of small breaks on either side, the game was called—Bennett 711, Taylor 734, Bennett in his last break scoring 20. The time of the 700, allowing for the interval, was just two minutes under the four hours. It now became apparent that the game could not possibly be finished before the hours of closing, and the umpire announced that the men would continue playing till twelve o'clock, when the game would be postponed to the following evening. Bennett, on reaching 717 to Taylor's 757, again played a good break of 32, thus getting within 8 points; but Taylor replying with a break of 29 again got ahead. By twelve o'clock the game stood—Taylor 854, Bennett 820, Taylor having in the last 100 made one good break of 29. The number of innings each player had up to this point was 186. The game was to be resumed on the following evening. This reads rather "small beer" when compared to the time in which Roberts has played games here and in Australia, but matches played on championship tables are necessarily devoid of sensational breaks, and it is a different matter for a man to play against an opponent of about his own weight and against an inferior who is sure to leave him a number of good chances in the course of a game. In one of the best matches ever played for the championship between Cook and Roberts, no break above 50 was made by either player.

The season for pheasant and partridge shooting closed on the 1st February. The Duke of Cambridge and Royal party shot the pheasant preserves at Windsor; and in most of the game districts in Surrey and Kent sportsmen shot through the coverts, and closed the season among the "long tails," preserving the hens and thining out the cock pheasants. The partridge manors in the south are fairly stocked with old birds for breeding purposes. Partridges will now have immunity until the 1st of September, and pheasants until the 1st of October.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per extra s. s. Australia, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.—We have been requested to announce that as the Bishop will be leaving Bombay on Friday next for Calcutta, the usual "Exposition" of Scripture will be given to-day in the Cathedral, and the Wednesday lecture transferred to Friday.

THE NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—We have been requested by Captain James, Commanding the Turret ships, to state that a meeting of the Committee of Naval Volunteers will take place at the National Bank to-morrow (Thursday,) at 5-30 P.M., when those who have enrolled their names or are interested in the movement are particularly requested to attend.

RAILWAY POLICE.—Mr. Frederick Austin, at present Inspector of Police, stationed at the Shaik Abdool Raymon Street police station, has been appointed until further orders to act as Chief Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police in the room of Mr. James H. Dickinson, who had recently been appointed as an assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Khandeish. Mr. Austin takes up his new appointment on the 1st proximo (to morrow.)

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Rama Siddoo, for working one of his bullocks in a stone-roller, on the Esplanade, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3—Pandoo Rama, cart-driver, for working his bullock in Parsee Bazaar Street, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3—Gunnoo Daddo, cartman, for working his bullock in Shepherd road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 2—Ragoo Gunnoo, cartman, for working his bullock in Clare road, the animal being lame of the off forefoot, was fined Rs. 3—Hurry Baba, cartman, for working his bullock in Obelisk road, the anim

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Statement No. XV. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of persons employed: During the past week.	Number of persons employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the 1 ree works authorised in Government Resolution No. 612, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to Latest known date.	Ordinary Prices	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talookas.
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,86,097	6,30,000	2,86,912	27,870	Rs. 2,20,228	Rs. 1,86,130	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	18	17½	26·99	19·81
Belgaum ...	4,881	2,000	9,35,780	5,01,000	15,000	15,000	5,45,597	2,34,981	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	18	17½	30·46	21·36
Kaladgi ...	5,536	5,536	8,16,097	5,16,097	45,616	58,580	7,91,031	3,01,197	Jowari 80 Bajri 80	19	19	27·43	6·13
Satara ...	5,858	5,858	9,14,400	4,98,000	1,67,000	1,67,000	9,14,400	4,44,424	Jowari 60 Bajri 60	19	19	37·6	29·76
Sholapore ...	4,436	4,436	7,18,104	4,61,000	2,50,000	16,500	17,500	3,40	Jowari 60 Bajri 60	20	20	24·9	10·02
Poona ...	5,069	5,069	9,07,835	5,19,901	3,50,000	17,670	13,474	3,40	Jowari 60 Bajri 60	20	20	39·59	27·03
Ahmednagar ...	6,347	5,340	7,73,336	6,00,000	2,50,000	17,500	3,09,573	1,37,716	Jowari 60 Bajri 60	20	20	24·0	9·18
Nasik ...	6,118	2,000	7,20,805	2,50,000	16,500	17,500	4,88,104	2,79,930	Jowari 60 Bajri 60	20	20	39·59	27·03
Khandesh ...	10,192	5,500	10,96,640	6,46,944	3,140	3,140	2,30,228	1,86,130	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	18	17½	26·99	19·81
Total	64,355	38,879	79,65,207	49,53,610	15,86,512	14,63,000	58,36,065	27,56,695					

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 17th Feb.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and persons taking care of them.	Expenditure during the penditure up to date.	Total Expenditure incurred on account of children and persons taking care of them.
		No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik ...		12	7	118	25	71	1,189
Ahmednagar ...		719	109	4,938	1,814	1,488	9,148
Poona ...		1,417	699	6,183	321	603	3,814
Sholapore ...		2,063	1,087	4,185	1,400	1,488	10,809
Satara ...		1,087	270	1,185	14,400	6,329	27,736
Belgaum ...		1,662	1,813	13,613	6,329	740	9,465
Kaladgi ...		508	1,512	1,512	...	...	...
Dharwar ...		846	2,367	2,367	...	...	...
Total	5,528	29,607	381,925		85,929	4,121	19,615

The following are the Collectors' Reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st February 1877 :—

No change is reported in Khandeish.

Grain supply at Nasik is abundant. Small-pox decreasing.

Grain imports at Ahmednagar are enough. Migration to a slight extent continues.

Prices at Poona are steady. Cholera in Bhimtbari and Purandhar.

11 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good; imports Rs. 13,323; exports Rs. 94,769. 64 deaths from cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.

Grain supply at Satara is good. Six deaths from cholera.

Grain supply at Kaladgi is sufficient, and in one Taluka abundant. Exportation from 3 Talukas. 170 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply at Belgaum is plentiful, but scarcity of water in Athni and Gok-ak. 173 deaths from cholera.

Grain importation at Dharwar is steady. Emigrants from Bellary and Mysore arriving. 463 deaths from cholera.

The works in progress are Roads, Tanks and Miscellaneous.

Eleven cents of rain have fallen in Sholapore.

The price of grain has slightly risen in Khandesh, but remains nearly unchanged throughout the remaining eight Collectorates.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 248,902, against 238,219 last week, and there are also 2,521 bill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 10,683, as compared with last week, in the nine affected districts, and a decrease of 3,785 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers. The local officers report that the Sholapore people—considerable numbers of whom are now finding employment upon the Mhaswad Tank, in the neighbouring Collectorate of Satara—continue, though slowly, to return to the Relief Works they left when more rigorous discipline and task-work were enforced.

Government have sanctioned the survey necessary for the extension of the Mutha Canal from Warwand to Patus.

On the 30th of November last, Government submitted to the Government of India an estimate of the cost of Relief Operations, amounting to 140 lakhs of rupees. At that time, a large number of small works were in progress or contemplated, and the maximum monthly average of labourers upon Relief Works was estimated at 900,000; but recent arrangements having enabled Government to concentrate relief labour upon a comparatively small number of large works under efficient supervision where fair tasks can be exacted, and which are some distance from the majority of the villages in the various districts, it is believed that the maximum average of relief labourers during the worst month will not exceed 650,000.

Under these circumstances, Government have reduced their estimate to 116 lakhs, including the cost of charitable relief, extra establishment, tools and plant, &c.

This reduction is exclusively due to the estimated decrease in the number of people seeking relief on works; the average rate of wages used when the original estimate was made, is still retained.

Two tables are appended, one, (A), contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively, from the commencement of December till February 10th; the other, (B), giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon Relief Works during the same period. The figures shown are averages of the weekly attendance, abstracted from the Weekly Progress Returns, and do not exactly correspond with the figures of the Weekly Statements, which are taken from telegrams sent by the Collectors.

It will be seen that on the 10th February the number upon Civil Works had been reduced to about one-fourth of the total. From table (B) it will be noticed that the women slightly exceed the men in number—a result probably due to a larger emigration of men than of women, with cattle, and in search of labour beyond the limits of the affected districts. The number of children is about one sixth of the total number of workpeople.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works: from want of information from all the districts, this return is still incomplete :—

District.	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 17th Feb.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and persons taking care of them.	Expenditure during the penditure up to date.	Total Expenditure incurred on account of children and persons taking care of them.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik ...	12	7	118	25	71	1,189
Ahmednagar ...	719	109	4,938	1,814	1,488	9,148
Poona ...	1,417	699	6,183	321	603	3,814
Sholapore ...	2,063	1,087	4,185	1,400	1,488	10,809
Satara ...	1,087	270	1,185	14,400	6,329	27,736
Belgaum ...	1,662	1,813	13,613	6,329	740	9,465
Kaladgi ...	508	1,512	1,512	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	846	2,367	2,367	...	...	...
Total	5,528	29,607	381,925	85,929	4,121	19,615

With regard to the movement of food-grains, 5,300 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th February, and during the same week 3,308 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,608 tons for the week.

On the whole, the only change is the slight increase in the number of people upon Relief Works.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·968
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	70·0
General Direction of wind	NNW, NNE, ESE, E, WNW·
Movement of wind in 24 hours	178.

THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I wrote on this legislative measure, I had not read the discussion on it by the honourable members in Council. And when the present letter sees the light in your columns the Bill will most probably have been passed into law, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government. For all practical purposes I might as well hold my hand, and were I only airing my individual opinion I would do so, as probably I may have a craze on the point. But medical men in Europe (who have at least as great status in the professional world, and at least as much experience in vaccination matters as those whose opinions and advice have been taken by the Select Committee on the Bill) have in set terms denounced vaccination on the very grounds that it has been upheld in the Committee's report and subsequent discussion in Council, and I shall contrast the several statements.

The Committee in the 1st para. of its report speaks of lymph taken from the animal being "more efficacious" than vaccination from arm to arm. *Why so?* If the disease of the cow when filtered through the child becomes something different, it is very necessary to know *in what* that change consists. At its best as a protector there should be no difference in efficacy; at its worst the *pus* filtered through the child probably evolves in addition the constitutional maladies of that child, and *consequently* is less "efficacious" as a protector. This statement of the Committee needs to be thoroughly sifted in the face of the clause in the Bill that when "animal lymph" fails, arm to arm vaccination should be practised; that is, a *less* "efficacious" method should be forced on the people.

The remark in para. 3 of the report that the four medical officers of Bombay who have been consulted pooh-pooh the idea of syphilitic, or other diseases being communicable by arm to arm vaccination, is certainly not held by the physicians at home who have had experience in the matter. The Honourable mover of the Bill endorsed the Committee's opinion with the profession that other diseases *may be communicated* by a careless vaccinator whose lancet drew blood as well as *pus* from the vesicle. Before I quote let me ask if contagion lies *in the blood only?* The Honourable mover of the Bill will admit as readily as anybody else in this city that the taint which is in the blood of one person can be communicated to another *through the secretions.* The contagion of cholera, of leprosy, of syphilis is not by blood inoculation, but through the secretions; and he who justly shrinks from inserting in his own or in his infants' body the *pus* from a syphilitic sore without the least modicum of *blood* in it must be pardoned if by a parity of reasoning, he equally regards with terror the vaccination *pus* albeit there is no "portion of *blood* along with it."

But what say experienced medical men on this point? My first witness is Dr. W. J. Collins, M.D., L. R. C. P. (Edin.), M. R. C. S. (England), &c., &c. He says :—"Without wishing to appear hypercritical, I think I may say as a rule that public vaccinators who do the business upon a *large scale*, like Mr. Tomkins, (who is said to have vaccinated in 1857 no less than 40,000 persons without seeing syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection communicated by the operation), see nothing of their patients after the eighth day, and that if any syphilitic symptoms were to make their appearance upon any of these 40,000 persons six weeks or two months after vaccination, they would attribute the disease to some other cause. I have often seen children on the eighth or ninth day after vaccination, with five or six well defined and uninterrupted vaccine vesicles, circular in form and exhibiting all the characteristics so much insisted on by Jenner himself who would, if he had seen those children unhesitatingly, have given, as I did, a certificate of successful vaccination. At the expiration of six weeks, or two months, some of these children I have seen suffering with an eruptive disease and other constitutional symptoms, which excited in my mind a very grave suspicion as to the existing cause, and I have no hesitation in saying that after making myself practically acquainted with all the facts respecting the parents of the children, I could not account for the appearance of the disease save and except that it had been conveyed through the medium of the vaccine virus. Syphilis, we all know, is gradually increasing, and the deaths, too, are very numerous from that disease; no less than 1 550 are recorded for the year 1864. My views as to the capability of syphilis being communicated from one child to another by cow-pox inoculation (*i. e.*, from arm to arm) are now so generally recognized that I may perhaps as well quote a few of the authorities by way of illustration." Here Dr. Collins quotes Mr. Ackerely, of Liverpool; Dr. Bamburger, of Wursburg; Mr. Compiln; Mr. Douglas, of Bradford; and the *Lancet* of December 15, 1866, the article headed *Syphilis extensively propagated by vaccination in France.*

Mr. Edmund Proctor, who has been at great pains to collect evidence, writes as follows :—"I am aware that this position is less demonstrable than those I have already taken up and that it may be hotly disputed in certain quarters, but the evidence is of a character, as it seems to me, to convince any unprejudiced thinker. The most celebrated medical man in Europe—Ricord—denied in 1856 that syphilis was transmissible in this way; but in 1862 he began to doubt, and in 1863 he declared that his mind was changed. In 1862 Professor Ricord delivered a lecture in the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, and he made use of these very remarkable expressions :—If the transmission of disease by vaccine lymph is clearly demonstrated, vaccination must be altogether discontinued, for in the present state of science, we are in possession of no criterion that may permit the conscientious practitioner to say that the lymph with which he inoculated is perfectly free from the mixture with tainted blood. A year later, on the 19 h May 1863, at the academy of medicine, he makes use of this expression :—At first I repulsed the idea that syphilis can be transmitted by vaccination. The recurrence of facts appearing more and more confirmatory, I accepted the possibility but with reserve, and even with repugnance; but to-day I hesitate no more to proclaim their reality. At a discussion at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in the spring of 1872, Dr. Hutchinson (M. R. C. S., Surgeon to the London Ophthalmic and Skin Diseases Hospitals) said—'He did not entertain a shadow of doubt upon the subject.'" In the present case the evidence was cumulative. In the course of the same discussion Mr. De Meric quoted an instance in Brittany in which he said it was beyond doubt that 30 or 40 children (!) had contracted syphilis in consequence of being vaccinated from a syphilitic child. The deaths from syphilis, says Dr. Farr, have doubled in 14 years, and this disease is the cause of many deaths registered in other forms (!!) The great majority of the victims of this disease are infants. The following are the actual number of deaths from syphilis in England :—

Average of 1838-9-40	Before the enactment of any vaccination laws.	Per annum. 165
Do. of 1858-9-60	After vaccination had been obligatory several years.	1,054
Do. of 1868-9-73	After vaccination had been obligatory 14 to 16 years.	1,866

Dr. Massey Harding, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., relates a case on the authority of the medical journal of Berlin in which a certain Dr. Coggiola received some vaccine lymph in a tube from the Conservateur d'Acqui. He inserted some into the arm of a child eleven months old in perfect health. Ten days afterwards he vaccinated from the child forty-six children, all in good health. From one of these forty-six he vaccinated seventeen, making in all sixty-three. Of this number forty-six were more or less infected with syphilis. Dr. Harding further says :—"Phlegmonous erysipelas, inflammation of the glandular system, and pyœmia may follow re-vaccination. I myself have seen several cases."

Dr. Copland in his *Dictionary of Practical Medicine* says that vaccination favours the prevalence of the several forms of scrofula. Dupaul laid before the Academy of Paris 450 authenticated cases where syphilis was transplanted by vaccination performed by high-standing physicians. Well may Dr. Bayard exclaim 'Adieu to vaccination; we will have no more of it; syphilis has revealed the criminal.' (See Essay on Vaccination after 25 years of reservation and experience, by Dr. Bayard, Cirey, Haute Meurne, France). Dr. Perrin, a well-known and talented French physician, says the influence of vaccination on mortality has been proved in France. He mentions 114 cases of typhus, of which 76 were vaccinated and of them 35 died; of the other 38 not vaccinated only 3 died. Baron Michel shows in his statistical report of the 25,000 soldiers in Paris that the mortality is doubled since vaccination, and that fevers have increased sixfold.'

"Shallow reasoners may imagine that if they can show that vaccination has reduced the mortality from small-pox, they have then proved their case; but if mortality is merely misplaced, if instead of small-pox, fever, consumption, and infant mortality enormously increase, and if we reap an awful harvest of syphilis, erysipelas, and other grievous complaints, poor humanity is rather cursed than blessed with this 'precious discovery'!"

"The illustrious Dr. Hunter, whom I have just alluded to, and than whom no greater authority can be quoted, writes as follows :—'Any extraneous substance introduced into the blood modifies the vitalized or living fluid. The introduction by inoculation, of mineral poisons, or vegetable poisons, is hazardous, and in certain quantities, may be destructive; but the introduction of animal products from another living body, be it a man, cow, or even an ass, is infinitely more pernicious, because allied to it in being vitalized."

"Professor Kranichfeld, of Berlin, exclaims :—'I, too, have vaccinated my fourteen children, at a time when I did not know how injurious it was. To-day I would resist the authorities and the police law.'

Dr. Hebra, Professor of Therapeutics at Vienna, and author of a manual on skin diseases, enumerates some twelve life-endangering diseases liable to recur to a person under vaccination.

"Dr. Stowell for twenty-five years a vaccine physician, says :—'The nearly general declaration of my patients enables me to proclaim that vaccination is not only an illusion, but a curse for humanity more than ridiculous. It is irrational to say that any corrupt matter taken from boils and blisters of an organic creature could affect the human body otherwise than to injure it. . . . I myself know the names of a hundred physicians who think like me.'

"Dr. Epps, twenty-five years director of the Jenner Institute, had vaccinated 120,000 people, but finally declared :—'The vaccine virus is neither antidote nor corrigent, nor does it neutralize the small-pox but only paralyses the expansive power of a good constitution, so that the disease has to fall back upon the mucous membranes. Nobody has the right to transplant such a mischievous poison compulsorily into the life of a child.'

"Dr. Gregory, for fifty-years Director of the Small-pox House in London, published before his death the opinion that 'The idea of extinguishing small-pox, by vaccination, is as absurd as chimerical, as irrational as farragant. I am driven to the conclusion that the susceptibility to pox-miasma grows with years in those who are vaccinated while the opposite is the case with those not vaccinated. Dr. Gregory further showed his wisdom by refusing to have his own children vaccinated.'

"Dr. Stratan, medical-staff officer in the Prussian army, in a pamphlet condemning vaccination not only as entirely useless but positively mischievous, concludes as follows :—'I myself have been vaccinated, and twice successfully re-vaccinated; and yet, in the exercise of my official medical duties during the late epidemic in Prussia, I have been attacked with small-pox in the most virulent confluent form and been only saved from more consequences by a speedy change of climate.'"

Dr. T. Garth Wilkinson, M.D., uses language as below :—"The evil diseases caused by vaccination have come more manifestly in the last year. It is admitted by established medicine that syphilis, called in the *Lancet* 'Vaccine Syphilis' has been sown broadcast, and I never make enquiries of a poor man or woman without eliciting accounts of cases of injury from vaccination to their own or to their neighbours' families. Vaccination is more terrible than it used to be. This depends on two causes—1st. When small-pox is rife vaccination meets the leaven everywhere and its own venom is intensified, and recent events have proved beyond a doubt that it is then a predisposing cause of small-pox. A writer in the *Lancet* says that it has also the power of evoking latent syphilis? 2nd. The transmission of the vaccine poison through system after system gathers up the taints of the bodies it comes from until a sheaf of impurities in the arms of the medical harvesters, very different from the disease of the cow from which, perhaps, the first poison originated."

"Miss Edith Hutchinson of Kensington was vaccinated by the late eminent Dr. Laurie. The arm swelled enormously, and was hard like wood. After a month it subsided, and a putrid thrush occurred which disappeared after some weeks. The disease was next transferred to the abdomen, and its lymphatic system, and she died of great purulent collections in the cellular tissues, the matter, putrescent voided by the bowels. I attended the latter stages of the case with Dr. Laurie. Vaccination, conscientious vaccination, did it as plainly as fire burns."

Dr. Sexton puts "the famous Jenner" himself in the witness-box in this fashion :—"Dr Jenner always held that inoculation with the small-pox virus was productive of consumption, and this was one reason that he gave for the superiority of vaccination. But if tubercular disease could be communicated from one person to another by inoculation there is surely no reason why the same result should not arise from vaccination, especially when the two diseases (cow-pox and small-pox) are so nearly allied. And that it was so the Jenner's day he would have learnt from the facts which came before his notice. His eldest son Edward, when 1½ year old, was inoculated with small-pox, and passed through the disease with but little constitutional disturbance. Some others of his family were operated on in the same way afterwards. The result was that the whole of these died of consumption. James Phipps, a strong healthy lad, 3 years of age, was vaccinated by Dr. Jenner with cow-pox on May 14, 1796, and passed through the disease in a satisfactory manner Afterwards variolous matter taken from a pustule was inserted by several incisions without producing any effect. He afterwards died of consumption. There is, therefore, an abundance of evidence to show that there is an intimate relation between vaccination and tween consumption. The disturbance that takes place in the system of the child, consequent directly upon the vaccination, is sometimes very serious. Mr. Shaw, in the *New York Medical and Surgical Journal*, says—"I have known most fearful convulsions brought on by it, and that in children apparently in the firmest health." And there is not a medical man in existence who has had any experience in vaccination, but has seen cases of a similar kind. Dr. Pearce in his admirable *Essay on Vaccination* relates the following :—"Mr. Joseph Firth had a child vaccinated in 1848, which died in 14 days from the effects of the vaccination. He was afterwards summoned by the Registrar, in reference to another child. He told the Magistrate that he had had one child killed by vaccination, and he feared that if forced to have another vaccinated, it would also be killed. He was forced to comply, and in less than three weeks the child, though previously perfectly healthy, died of fits similar to attacks of which some of the family of the child from whom the vaccine matter was taken were subject."

The Rev. George Cardew, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, and graduate (with double honours) of the University of Oxford, writes on this head :—"With regard to myself, having examined the question very seriously, and watched the results of the practice with anxious care, I have for some years past come to the conclusion that vaccination is the most fatal mistake that the medical profession has ever made; that it is the poisoner, more or less, of the blood of every one touched by it; that it has caused innumerable deaths of young children—communicated not unfrequently the most loathsome diseases—and weakened and deteriorated generally the physical constitution of the people of England."

Mr. Baker, in paras. 35 and 36 of his letter to Lord Lyttleton, says :—"It is very difficult to refer to authentic cases of direct injury from vaccination, for all naturally shrink from publishing their misfortunes especially when family taint; but the subject is not mentioned to a stranger without some fresh case being revealed. A clergyman in Suffolk says he knows three ladies syphilised but dares not give their names. Many cases of death in infants were given before the [Parliamentary] Committee. At Gainsborough two children were vaccinated from the same arm, one died black in a fortnight; for the other £28 had been paid to the doctor but it was never expected to get well. At Stafford a previously healthy infant having died rotten, the cause was certified by the legal murderer as hydrocephalus. In a rural neighbourhood (houses a mile apart) one child nearly fine has never recovered the operation, and is now an object of charities; all of their parents, grand parents, and other children being totally free from any such taint. A lady of 70 years, vaccinated by Jenner himself, is deeply marked by small-pox, and besides has never got rid of a skin disease which periodically shows itself which she always ascribed to the vaccination; and we might go on multiplying cases *ad infinitum.*"

26—Mr. Simon is free in his imputation of idiotcy, falsehood, and dishonesty against such sufferers [see para 14. S. 8 of the evidence in the Vaccination Committee Report, 1871] yet what but conscientious duty can prompt these to incur opprobium, fines, in some cases ruin and imprisonment, (for I by Court's justice) to save their children from more cruel suffering? On the other hand what motive could induce Mr. Simon &c. from inquiring into Mr. Sartius' case [para. 16. s. 5] to keep back Mr. Hutchinson's cases [para 14, s. 3, paras 15 to 16, s. 3] to lessen on hearsay evidence [para. 14 s. 4-5] to rely on hospital as horrible who do not vaccinate instead of general practitioners [vars. 14, s. 6] to withhold truth from the public [para 13. s. 9, para 16. s. 3, paras. 19, 23] to ignore the opinions of such men as John Hunter, Birch, Dr. Moseley, and others of that day. Drs. Epps, Collins, Garth, Wilkinson, Mackenzie, Skelton, Bell, Johnson, Pearl, Brickwell, Ackworth, Galgey, Haughton, Hitchman, Ellis, Nicholls, Turnbull, and numerous others at home. Ricord, Hammernik, Keller, Nittinger, Cordero, Herman, Stramm, Bayard, Capadose, Verde de Lisle, Carl Both, Durocher, Schuferdecker, De Grob, and many more abroad; all opponents of vaccination *taught by injury experience in their medical practice.*"

The Honourable mover of the Bill took credit to himself that he has availed himself of the very latest opinions of those who are best qualified to give an opinion on the subject. This I firmly believe; and yet it is quite consistent for any one to imagine that in the course of his busy life at present he has not been able to compass the vast amount of independent inquiry which alone will convey to him, as it would to anyone who has the leisure and facilities, that after all these many years of experience and observation, the first medical authorities all over the world are (to put it mildly) in doubt as to the value of vaccination. Or as Dr. Copland, whose Cyclopædia will ever remain a monument of his extensive experience, great learning, profound research, and untiring industry, puts it :—"At the time of my writing this, just half a century has elapsed since the discovery and introduction of vaccination; and after a quarter of a century of most transcendental laudation of the measure, with merely occasional whisperings of doubt, and after another quarter of a century of reverberated encomiums, from well paid vaccination boards, raised with a view of overbearing the increasing murmurings of disbelief among those who observe and think for themselves, the middle of the nineteenth century finds the majority of the profession in all latitudes and hemispheres doubtful as to the preponderance of advantages present and prospective to be obtained either from inoculation or from vaccination."

Considering the state of ferment which will presently be in the minds of the people here, when they come to find out what it is that the state has *forced* themselves and their children to absorb in their constitutions, it were wise if the power to suspend the Bill were retained to Government. Neither I nor anyone in his senses will charge the Government with maintaining *vi et armis* any measure repugnant to the good sense of the people. Therefore, when that good sense becomes some day manifest *as it must be* by the examination, by representative men in the Legislative Council, each for himself, of the *true* value of vaccination, it would have been "very convenient" as the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik phrased it, for the Government to have it in their power to suspend the Act pending further enquiries as initiative to its repeal.

There is one observation of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill which seems to me to be the key to the entire position of his being its mover at all—viz. I think that in the Bill before the Council we in the city of Bombay, and in this Legislative Council, are taking a course strictly in accordance with the very latest opinions of those who are best qualified to give an opinion on this subject—viz., not only by making vaccination compulsory but by making it compulsory only, as a rule, when the vaccine lymph used is direct from the animal." I ask what is the use of employing words like these to confuse ideas. There is *no difference* between the *nature of the lymph* as taken from the animal, or from a vesicle from the body of a person who has taken the small-pox in the natural way. By no chemical or microscopic test yet known can any man find an *organic difference* in the *pus* of both. The thing is the same call it "vaccine" in one and not in the other case. Besides, the art of vaccination as now practised and legalized, is *not* the sort discovered by Jenner, or formulated by him. *His* vaccination he said was a prophylactic *once for ever.* Whereas we all know it to be as clear as the sun in noonday that unless you vaccinate, and re-vaccinate, and keep on vaccinating *all your life* there is no protection in the style now in vogue. The one great fact which is patent is that the *Jennerian notion of vaccination has been abandoned* in the modern art practised, and that one fact is itself sufficient to upset all the arguments for *compulsory* vaccination. If the thing is a protection let the good sense of the people elect for it voluntarily; but if there is even the shadow of doubt that it is *not so* then in the name of all that is just don't compel the people by fines and imprisonment (which may mean ruination) to adopt a *doubtful measure.* Whether the quotations from the publicists on my table show or not that there are doubts, and very grave doubts too, I shall leave every candid thinker, including the four medical officers whom the Committee consulted, to judge.

Feb. 21. DEMETER.

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